

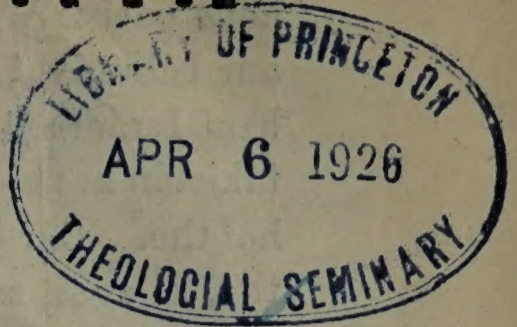
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MAKHZAN I MASÍHÍ.

THE CHRISTIAN TREASURY.

HIKMAT LALON SE BIHTAR HAI.

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ITWÁR ke din agar pání barastá ho, hamen̄ K̄hudá ke ghar jáná cháhiye ki nahín? Hán, jáná cháhiye:—

1. Is liye ki pání baraste men̄ bhí wuh K̄hudá ká mubáarak din hai, aur K̄hudá ne nahín farmáyá, ki jis Itwár ko pání barse, ibádat ke liye faráham na ho.

2. Is liye pání baraste men̄ K̄hudá ke ghar jáná cháhiye, ki tumhárá Pásbán pání ke liház se ghar par na thahregá, balki jo paigám K̄hudá ne use diyá hai, wuh use sunáne ke liye K̄hudá ke ghar men̄ házir hogá.

3. Is liye pání baraste men̄ K̄hudá ke ghar házir honá cháhiye, ki kháss us din tumhárá maujudagí kí zarúrat hai; sháyad thore log házir húe hon, aur tumháre jáne se shumár barhegá.

4. Is liye pání baraste men̄ K̄hudá ke ghar házir honá cháhiye, ki aur roz pání baraste men̄ tum apne zarúrí kár o bár ko karte ho, aur pání ke báis nahín ruk játe. Pas K̄hudá kí ibádat ke liye pání kyún hárij ho?

5. Is liye pání baraste men̄ K̄hudá ke ghar házir honá cháhiye, ki sháyad tumháre liye zamín par wuh ákhirí Itwár ho. Kyá maḷúm ki tum dúsre pák din kí roshní dekho yá na dekho.

Ek chhotá lar̄ká kuchh umda phal ek tokrí men̄ bhare húe apne ghar kí taraf

játá thá. Ek sáhib kí nazar un phalon̄ par parí, aur lar̄ke se daryáft kiyá, ki phal kis ke liye, aur kahán se jamā kiye? Lar̄ke ne kahá, ki “Main̄ ne yih phal apní má ke liye ek kánṭedár darakht par se thore hain̄.” Sáhib ne kahá, ki “Tumhárá má in phalon̄ ko dekhkar bahut̄ khush hogí.” Lar̄ke ne kahá, ki “Main̄ cháhtá hún, ki merí má khush ho. Main̄ us ke áge in phalon̄ hí ko pesh karúngá, aur kánṭon̄ ko na dikháúngá, jo mere háth aur pánw men̄ chubh gae hain̄.” Us lar̄ke kí bát se ham achchhá sabaq síkhte hain̄. Zindagí ko khushnumá karne, aur doston̄ ko fáida pahuncháne ke liye yih bihtar hai, ki ham zindagí kí shikáyaton̄, aur taklífon̄ ko ziyádatar pesh na karen̄, balki zindagí ke chamakdár hisse, yane, apní qanáat aur khushhálí ko ayán karen̄. Zindagí ke kánṭon̄ ko chhánṭná, aur un kí iwaz, zindagí ke phal aur phúlon̄ ko pesh i nazar karná cháhiye.

K̄HUDÁ ne Músá kí maḷifát baní Isráelion̄ ko yih hidáyat kí thí, ki chha baras tak we zamín ko kishtkárí ke liye joteṅ aur boen̄, aur sátwen̄ baras us men̄ kuchh na boen̄, balki khálí rahne den̄, goyá wuh sál zamín ke liye sabt ká sál ho. Yih hukm aisá tákídí thá, jaisá chauthá hukm hamáre liye tákídí hai, ki ham chha din tak apná kár o bár karen̄,

aur sátwen din áram karen. Is intizám Iláhi ke báis zamín kí táqat zail nahin hone páti thí, zamín zarkhez rahti thí, aur bahutáyat se apná hásil deti thí, aur baní Isráel apne bág, bágíchon, khet, aur tákistán kí paidáwári se ásúda aur khush-hál the. Bár bár unhen yád diláyá gayá thá, ki agar zamín ko áram na denge, aur intizám Iláhi kí pábandí na karenge, to zamín wirán ho jáegi, aur paidáwári kam hogí. Rafta rafta unhon ne Khudá ke hukm ko farámosh kiyá, aur wuh hí natíja zuhúr men áyá. Aj kal bhí Khudá kí ná-farmání ká natíja nazar ke áge hai. Hazáron bíghá zamín be-masraf aur be-kár hoti jati, aur paidáwári kam hoti jati hai, is liye ki barábar hal chalte rahte, kishtkári hoti rahti, aur intizám Iláhi ke bamújib zamín ko áram nahin diyá jata. Khudá hamará Kháliq aur Málik hai, aur jo ahkám Us ne diye hain, un hí kí pábandí par hamári rúhání aur jismání bhalái aur parwarish munhassar hai. Insán aisá gumráh hai, ki Khudá kí hidáyat ko hech jánkar apní dánái aur aql kí pairawí se apná fáida hásil karne cháhtá hai. Un kí dánist men ek din áram karne se ek din kí ámdaní ká nuqsán, aur ek sál zamín ko chhor dene se paidáwári ká nuqsán hogá. Kásh ki we jánte, ki Khudá bihtar jántá hai, aur us ke intizám ko qabúl karne se rúhání aur jismání barakat hásil hoti hai.

KALÁM men likhá hai, ki Shaitán “Garajnewále babar kí mánind dhúndhtá phirtá hai, ki kis ko phar kháwe.” Wuh har hikmat se insán ko giráne cháhtá, balki apná matlab hásil karne ke liye núrání firishte kí súrat men bhí ho jata hai. Us se muqábila karne ke liye hamen Khudá ke sáre hathýaron ko utháná hai. Lúthar sáhib apne tajribe ká yún zikr karte hain, ki “Shaitán ne mujhe barí hikmat se giráne cháhá, aur máyús aur be-ummed karne cháhá, par Khudá ke fazl se us ne shikast pái. Us

ne mere dil men yih áwáz dí, ki ‘Lúther tú bará gunahgár hai, tú zarúr halák hogá.’ Us áwáz ko main ne pahchán liyá, ki kis kí hai. Main ne kahá, ki ‘Ai Iblís, beshakk main gunahgár hún, main jántá hún, ki main gunahgár hún. Lekin Khudáwand Yisú Masih gunahgáron ko bacháne ke liye dunyá men áyá. Main Us par imán rakhtá hún, aur Wuh merá bachánewálá hai.’ Is jawáb aur dilí gawáhi se, main ne táqat aur khushí pái, aur mukbálif maglúb huá.” Masih hamará bachánewálá hai. Agar Us ko ham imán ke háth se thambhe rahen, to Shaitán ke jalte tír kárgar na honge.

Ek rel ke steshan par ek admí ne ek larke ko rote dekhá. Wuh hamdard aur mihrbán admí thá. Us ne us ke pás jáke rone ká sabab daryáft kiyá. Larke ne kahá, “Sáhib, main rel par sawár hone cháhtá hún, par mere pás itná dám nahin, ki manzil maqsúd tak ke liye tikaṭ kharídún.” Sáhib ne us ke sir par háth rakhá, aur tasallí dí, aur kahá, ki “Mujhe yád hai, ki jab main chhotá larká thá, ek dafa merá bhí aisá hí hál thá, aur jab main ro rahá thá, ek mihrbán sáhib ne meri madad kí aur mujhe tákid kí thí, ki agar mauṇa mile, to aisá nek sulúk दूसरे के साथ भी करún. So, ab mujhe mauṇa milá hai, aur main tum ko apne dám se rel par sawár kiye detá hún, lekin main tum ko bhí tákid kartá hún, ki jab tumhen mauṇa mile, yih nek sulúk दूसरे के साथ भी karná.” Larká khushí ba khushí rel par sawár ho gayá, aur shukrguzár dil se kahá, ki “Zarúr main yih nek sulúk दूसरे के साथ भी karúngá.” Yún, hamdardí aur muhabbat ká ek chhotá bij jo ek ke dil men boyá gayá, zae na huá, balki barhá aur mewa láyá, aur áyanda ke liye achchhi fasal ke silsile ke liye ummed qáim rahí. Bhalái aur saṅhawat karná mat bhúlo.

AGAR ásmán par sitáre kí jagah nahin ho sakte ho, to ghar men chirág kí jagah ho.

Murāsālāt.

MURATTIB SĀHIB SALĀMAT :

HAM dekhte hain ki jab Hindūon aur Muhammadion se kahā jātā, ki āqibat kī fikr karen, aur apnī najāt ke liye Kḥudāwand Yisū Masīh ko qabūl karen, aur Us par imān lāwen, to we aksar Masīhion kī raftār o guftār kī taraf ishāra karte, aur kahte hain ki “Masīhion men ham se kaun sī ziyāda kḥusūsiyat pāī jātī hai, aur we kis bāt men ham se bihtar hain, jo ham Masīh par imān lāwen.” Un ke is iatirāz par gaur karne se malūm hotā hai, ki un kī yih angushtnumāī bejā aur be-bunyād nahīn. Afsos kī bāt hai, ki jagah ba jagah kalīsīyāon men aise Masīhī pāe jāte hain, jin kī chāl chalan se gair-qaumon ko thokar hotī, Kḥudāwand Yisū Masīh ke nām kī takfīr kī jātī, aur mubāarak Injil ke phailāe jāne men khalal wāqī hotā hai. We āwāra Masīhī jo dīn Ḥswī par dāg lagāte (1) we hain jo bilā tāamul jaldbāzī se kalīsīyā men shāmil kar liye jāte. (2) We hain jo Masīhī wālidain se paidā hue, aur un kā Masīhī nām rakhā gayā, par unhon ne naī paidāish, yāne, nayā dil hāsīl nahīn kiyā. (3) We hain jo bure logon kī suhbat aur saṅgat men rahte, aur apnī auqāt un ke sāth barbād karte hain. In āwāra Masīhion kā hāl nihāyat abtar, aur mātām ke lāiq hai, kyūnki bār bār un se khatā hotī, unhen sāsā dī jātī, thore ṛse ke liye zāhirī-tauba karte, aur kuchh dinon ke bad, yā to us hī qusūr. yā us se bhārī qusūr men mubtilā hote hain.

Aksar watānī Masīhion kī yih rāe hai, ki yih abtarī is wajh se hai, ki jis tarah chāhiye kalīsīyā kī taraf se mujrim ko sāsā nahīn dī jātī. Jo sāsā dī jātī, wuh yih hai, ki wuh kuchh ṛse ke liye Ashā

se mahrūm rahe. Wuh agarchi Ashā se dastbardār rahtā, lekin mamūlī ibādaton men badastūr hāzir hotā, har ek Masīhī se badastūr miltā, mizāj-pursī kī jātī, āmad o raft qāim rahtī, aur har tarah us kī wuh hī kḥātīr kī jātī jo kull Masīhion kī hotī hai. Is tarah wuh zarā bhī malūm nahīn kartā, ki use kuchh sāsā dī gāī. Bāz Masīhī rāe dete hain, ki mujrim ko na sirf Ashā se, balki birādārī se bhī kḥārij karnā chāhiye. We kahte hain ki us se kuchh sarokār, mel o mulāqāt na rakhnā chāhiye, aur na use khāne, pīne, kḥātīr, tawāzū men sharīk karnā chāhiye. Jab is tarah wuh alāhida kiyā jāegā, aur birādārī kī kashīdagī aur nā-kḥushī ko dekhegā, tab wuh malūm karegā, aur jānegā ki us ne aise sulūk ke lāiq kām kiyā, aur birādārī kī yih judāī use nihāyat shāq aur garān guzregī. Wuh jald tāib hogā, aur apnī khatā par pashe-mān hoke farotānī se sachchī tauba karegā.

Par aksar Pādri sāhibān mazkūrā rāe ko pasand nahīn karte, aur use nihāyat saḥt sāsā samajhte hain. We kahte hain ki bihtar nahīn ki aisī saḥtī karke kisī ko sachchā Masīhī banāen. Lekin aglī kalīsīyāon kā yih hī tarīqa thā, kḥātākār admī jamāat se alāhida kiyā jātā thā, aur wuh muddat tak kalīsīyā ke āge apne afsos aur gam ko zāhir kartā, pashe-mān hotā, aur pachhtātā thā, aur is taur se kalīsīyā ke sharīkdāron ke dilon men gunāh ke liye parhez, aur sāsā kā kḥauf paidā hotā thā, aur kalīsīyā kī aisī pākīzāgī, aur mujrim kī sachchī tauba dekhkar, bāharwālon par achchhā asar hotā thā.

Bilfarz agar mel mulāqāt, aur āmad o raft qatā karnā saḥt sāsā hai, tau bhī qusūrwar ko is qadr sāsā denā chāhiye ki us ke qusūr aur us kī sāsā kā alāniyā ishtihār kalīsīyā men diyā jāe—mamūlī ibādaton ke waqt jamāat ke logon se alāhida baithe—Ashā kī taqrīb ke waqt

ibádatghar men házir na rahe—aur ká-lisiyá yá jamáat kí kisi k̄hushí men sha-rik na kiyá jae. Is tarah wuh apne qusúr ke liye nadámat aur sharmindagí hásil karegá, agarchi wuh Masíhion ke darmi-yán ámad o raft qáim rakhe.

Ráqim F. ASHCROFT.

Muntakhabát.

HAR ROZA ZINDAGÍ.

Min tasníf Miss Goreh sáhiba.

BAB XIII.

Khánagí barakaton ke báre men.

HISSA III.

HAMARÁ guzashta bayán sharír ke k̄hándán kí bábat thá. Ab ham dil-pasand báton kí taraf rujú hote hain. Jis tarah káli ghatá ke darmiyán se mahtáb nikal átá, aur bahut hí k̄húbsúrat hotá hai. So hí bad un báton ke, jin ká zikr ho chuká hai, dindáron kí mubárabádí ká zikr kyá hí dil-chasp hai. Kaise mazbút band se dindár ke ghar ke har ek rahnewále bandhe rahte hain. Zátí muhabbat ke zor se aksar k̄hándánon men barí ek-dilí hotí hai. Yih albatta ek qímatí inám hai, jis kí qadr karná cháhiye, aur dindári ká latíf mewa hai. Tau bhí beshakk andarúni fazl is se bhí ziyáda mazbút bandhan hai. Jis waqt zátí muhabbat mauqúf ho játí, yih qáim rahtí, aur siwá is ke is se zátí muhabbat ziyáda mazbút aur pákíza hotí hai. Báp ek hí hai, Munjí ek, Rúh ek, Kitáb Muqaddas ek, jis ke wasíle sabhon kí tasallí, aur sabhon kí hidáyat hotí; ek hí fazl ká takht hai, jis ke pás sab pahunchte, aur fazl kí daulat hásil karte, ek hí ásmání ghar hai, jis ke sab árzú-mand aur mushtáq hain. Aksar we

báham ikatthe hoke ásmání chízon kí bábat báten karte, aur sára k̄hándán milke k̄hush hotá hai, jab pák Baibal se kisi nai bát, yá Masíh kí saltanat kí taraqqí ká, yá kisi kámyábí ke darwáze ke khul jáne ká zikr hotá hai.

Jab barí musíbat partí hai, to sab milke ek dúsre ko tasallí dete, yá ek dúsre ke dil men ummed paidá karte hain. Kabhí k̄hánagí k̄harch men kamí hotí, aur ghar ká guzará mushkil se hotá hai, yá kisi aur qism kí taklíf á játí, koí saht bímár ho játá, yá koí aur hádisa wáqi hotá hai, to aise waqt men K̄hudá kí huzúrí se kaisí mubárabádí átí hai. Us ke qadím wáde tasallí bakhshte aur táríkí men chakhte hain. Jaise rel-gári kí shamádán men roshní rakhí húi ho, lekin jab tak andherá na howe, tab tak małúm nahín hotá, so isí tarah hamáre muqarrarí táríkí ke dinon men K̄hudá ke Kalám kí ummed-bakhsht báten ham ko haqíqatan latíf małúm hotí hain.

K̄hudáwand kí barakat ká ek yih bhí natíja hotá hai, ki k̄hándán ke alag alag shakhsan par nek asar barhtá chala játá hai.

Bedínon ke k̄hándán men aksar wálidain ke gunáh un ke farzand, aur farzandon ke farzand men záhir hote hain, lekin is ke barkhiláf jis gharáne men haqíqí dindári ká asar ho, us ke alag alag shakhs aksar dunyá men jáke apne mutafarriq kám men masrúf hoke har kahín, nazdik aur dúr unhín barakaton ko phailá dete hain. Koí Masíhí saudágar hoke játá, koí k̄hádím-ud-dín hoke jánfishání kartá, koí daftar men kám kartá, koí aur kisi peshe ko ikhtiyár kartá. Algaraz, har ek Masíhí apne apne darje par umda kám karte, aur K̄hudá kí buzurgí záhir hotí hai.

Ham bahuton se wáqif hain, jo apne Ásmání Áqá ke diyánatdár k̄hidmatguzár

hain, aur un ká nám sunte hí ham ján lete hain, ki we un dindáron kí aulád hain, jinhon ne khud Masíh kí pairawí kí, aur apní aulád ko Kḥudá kí ráh par chaláyá. Kaun kah saktá hai, ki ek hí Masíhí khándán ke zariye kyá mubáarak anjám hogá, aur Masíhí kalisiyá ko didaní yá ná-didání taur par kyá kyá fáida pahunchegá? Kámil barakat to us waqt záhir hogí, jis waqt bihtar mulk men sára khándán phir jama ho jáegá. Agar sirf isí zindagi men dindári ke báis kisi khándán kí bihtari hotí hai, aur log sudháre játe hain, to yih bhí ek barí bát hai, lekin zará parde ko haṭá karke agar is fání jahán ke us pár nazar dauráen, to kyá hí be-bayán shádmání ká manzar nazar átá hai. Jo kuehh Kḥudá Báp ne apne muqaddas logon ke liye taiyár kiyá hai, we hí jánenge, jo us mubáarak jagah pahunchenge, aur abadí khushí men shámil hongé. Yih kaisí barí barakat aur khushí kí bát hogí, ki dindár admí ke gharáne ke sab log wahán bhí ek sáth bihisht kí khushion men sharík hongé, aur ek bhí azíz gair-házir na hogá.

Báqí áyanda.

AUR BHÍ ÁWEGÁ.

Kisf shakhs ne pádrí Roland Hill sáhib ko ek hazár rupae yih kahke diye, ki Us ko fuláne garíb pádrí sáhib ke pás bhejiye. Pádrí Hill sáhib kí samajh men yih bát áí, ki sab rupae ek waqt par bhejná achchhá nahín hogá. Is liye us ne ek lifáfe men ek sau rupae ká noṭ dálke us ke pás bhejá, aur us ke sáth kágaz ke ruqqe par, bagair apná nám deke, yih tén báten likhín. “Aur bhí áwegá.” Thore din bad us ne phir aisá karke ek sau rupae bheje, aur yih likhá—“Aur bhí áwegá.” Isí taur par páñch páñch, yá das das roz par phir phir sau sau rupae bheje, jab tak púre hazár us garíb pádrí ko na mil chuke. Akhirash wuh bát us par khul gaí, aur pádrí Hill sáhib ne us se kahá, Main ne aisá kiyá, táki

Ap bích men khúb is bát par gaur karen, ki “Aur bhí áwegá.”

Ham logon ko, jo Kḥudá se sab tarah kí niāmaten páyá karte hain, munásib hai, ki Yád rakhen, ki Hán, mujhe barí niāmaten milín, par *Aur bhí áwegí.*

Har ek niāmat ke sáth, jo ham Kḥudá se páte hain, yih khushí kí khabar hai, ki *Aur bhí áwegí!* Main tujhe tere guná-hon kí baḥshish detá hún, par *Aur bhí áwegá.* Main apne Bete kí rástbázi ke sabab tujhe rástbáz ṭahrá detá hún, par *Aur bhí áwegá!* Main tujhe apne farzandon men shámil kartá hún, par *Aur bhí áwegá!* Main ásmán ke liye terí tarbíyat kartá játá hún, par *Aur bhí áwegá!* Main fazl par fazl tujhe baḥshtá hún, par *Aur bhí áwegá!* Main ab tere burhápe men bhí terí khabar letá áyá hún, par *Aur bhí áwegá!* Main marte dam tak terí khabar letá rahúngá, aur jab tú rúhon ke álam men áwegá, merí rahmat ká sáyá tere úpar baná rahegá. Aur jab tú ánewále jaláli jahán men pahunchegá, tab *Aur bhí áwegá!*

J. F. U.

MASÍH KÁ PYÁR.

“Jo koí in chhoton men se ek ko shágird ke nám se faqat ek piyála ṭhandhá pání piláegá, main tum se sach kahtá hún, ki wuh apná badlá he páe na rahegá.” Kḥudáwand Yisú Masíh achchhá Garariyá hai. Us ne apní bheron ke liye apní ján dí, aur wuh apní sab bheron ko pyár kartá hai. Wuh “Chhoton men se” bhí har ek par nigáh rakhtá hai. Jo nek sulúk un ke sáth kiyá játá, wuh us sulúk ko apne sáth nek sulúk tasauwar kartá hai. Ek piyálá ṭhandhá pání piláke agar Masíh ke kisi bande kí piyás bujhái jáe, aur us ká dil khush kiyá jáe, to Masíh ká dil khush hotá hai. Yih adná mihrbání bhí Masíh kí yádgári ke daftar men darj kí játi hai. Jab Kḥudáwand apne shágirdon ko is qadr pyár kartá hai, to us ke shágirdon ko kis qadr Kḥudáwand ko pyár karná cháhiye.

Mutafarriqát.

SAHÁRANPORE Theological Seminary ká ikhtitámí jalsa ho chuká. Jo tula-bá sanad-yáfta húe, aur jo un ke mazá-mín the, darj i zail hain :—

J. Mc Lean, Masíhí Farotání.
 Játí Rám, Injíl ke wáiz kí sifat.
 J. A. Liddle, Beparwái.
 L. Francis, Yarúsalam kí barbádí.
 Masíh Charan, Id i Fasih.
 J. Manuel, Zabúr kí Kitáb.
 Masíh Dás, K̄hudá i mujassam.
 Shankar Lál, Rúh kí qadr.

Hamárí duá hai, ki K̄hudá ká fazl apne bandon ke shámil-hál ho, jo madrase se báhar hokar ab Us ke kém ke liye mutafarriq jagah rawána kiye gae.

NORTH India Tract Society ke Hon. Secretary. Pádri G. J. Dann sáhib ke intizám se sál ba sál Society kí taraf se hazáron díní risále taba hokar gair-qaumon ke darmiyán phailáe játe hain. Guzashtha sál páñch lách se ziyáda risále chhápe gae. Afsós kí bát hai, ki is kám ke liye N. W. P. ke Masíhion se sirf 1,581 rúpiya wasúl huá. Agar London Tract Society kí taraf se madad na pahunchtí, to is qadr kár-rawái kí naubat na hotí. Is kár díní ke liye Masíhion ko sakháwat ká háth daráz karná cháhiye.

LINCOLN (Nebraska) men chand sharáb ke dúkándáron ne ek Editor ke makán kí chaukhat par ek káfin le jáke dhar diyá, is bát ke izhár men ki agar wuh apne akhbár men sharáb kí buráian, aur pinewálon ke nuqsánát ká zikr kartá rahegá, to samajh le, ki kyá honewála hai, aur káfin kyá záhir kartá hai. Editor ne káfin ko bázár ke bháo bech dálá, aur jo qímat wasúl huí, kár k̄hair ke liye de dí.

QARÍB do baras guzre, German ke ek shakhs ne is bát ko daryáft kiyá, ki nár-

yal ke dúdh se ghí dastyáb ho saktá hai. Ab Germany men kái kárkháne hain, jahán us phal se ghí nikálá játa, aur taiyár kiyá játa hai. Bambaí ká ek akhbár likhtá hai, ki us ghí ká achchá záiqá, aur achchhí k̄hushbú hai, aur niháyat sáf aur sufed hotá hai.

CEYLON *Observer* záhir kartá hai, ki Dr. Pentecost máh November men Kalkatta wárid honge. Un ke hamráh aur sáhibán bhí ánewále hain, jo un ke sáth yahán K̄hudá ká kám karenge, balki Lord Kinnaird aur un kí do bahinen bhí us guroh men hain.

JHÁNSÍ kí taraf “chorí aur sínázorí” ká muámila nazar átá hai. Dákúon ne mel train ke lúñne ká iráda kiyá hai, aur ihtiyátan ek enjin mel train se áge bataur rahnumá, rawána kiyá játa hai. Ek rát unhon ne, mel train ke dhokhe us enjin par bandúqen chaláin.

Ek andhe kí zihánát ká zikr hai ki us ne Intrans pass kiyá.

KALKATTA aur us ke qurb-jawár se qaríb do hazár Muhammadí Makka kí taraf rawána húe.

MAQÁM Hamburgh men ek nafis makán kágaz se taiyár kiyá gayá hai. Kahte hain ki ág aur pání se use mushkil se zarar pahunch saktá hai.

Miss Bidhumukhí Bose, aur Miss Mary Mittre pahlí graduate ledían hain, jo Kalkatta University se dákṭarí men kám-yáb huín.

DARJÍLING aur Patanjhar men Church of Scotland Mission ká yih intizám hai, ki máhwári K̄hádím-ud-dín, Catechist, aur Kalísiyá ke shuraká jama hote, aur muttafiq hokar kalísiyá, aur mutafarriq steshanon ke kám par liház karte, aur jo muámila pesh kiyá játa, us ká faisla karte hain. Kisí shakhs ko imtihán-bardári men qabúl nahin karte, na baptismá dete,

na Ashá men sbarík karte, na sazá dete, na kalisiyá men bahál karte hain, táwaqte ki pancháyat kí manzúrí na ho.

KALKATTA ke ek sarkárí amle ne Awadh ke bádsháh ke mahall ko, jo daryá Hooglí par hai, kharíd liyá hai.

GERMAN kí ek tijáratí jamáat ne bárúd aur sharáb kí tijárat se háth khinchá hai.

KANSAS aur Iowá kí Rifáqatí Sáliyána Jamáat záhir kartí hai, ki us atráf men sharáb kí kharíd farokht multawí hone par hai. Ninnánawe qasbon men se chhiánawe qasbe hain, jin men sharáb nazar nahín átí.

KALKATTA ke Kulin Brahmanon ne majma karke yih tasfiya kiyá hai, ki un ke darmiyán áyanda ko shádí ke waqt dulhá ko jahez men, do tola soná, bís tola chándí, aur 55 rupae naqd diye jáenge.

SULTÁN Abdul Hamíd, Sultán Turkey ki is khúbí ká zikr hai, ki wuh sháhí dawát men Masíhion ko bhí gáh ba gáh yád farmáte, aur dawát men sharík karte hain. Sultanon men se wuh pahle Sultán hain, jiuhon ne dastarkhwán par Masíhion ke sáth nashasht ikhtiyár kí. Sultán kí umr 48 baras kí hai, aur niháyat salím-ut-taba, aur sáda waza hain.

FÁRAS men do mahíne ke arse men 350 Muhammadion ne baptismá páyá.

TÁRBAEQÍ ká pahlá ála S. F. B. Morse sáhib ne San 1835 men íjád kiyá thá, lekin dunyá ne San 1842 se fáida utháyá.

SOUTH America men, daryá Purus ke sáhil ek aisá firqa ábád hai, ki mard, aurat, aur larakon ke kull badan par siyáh o sufed dág hain. Wuh firqa hí is ajíb qism ká hai.

PINDÍ men ek Muhammadí kí jahálat ká yih zikr hai, ki jab us ká laráká bímáarthá, wuh use shifá-kháne na le gayá, balki ek hakím, yá toná totká karnewále ke pás gayá, aur apne larke kí kaifiyat us se bayán kí. Us admí ne kahá, ki larke kí bímárí ká sabab yih hai, ki us kí chachí jo mar gai, aur dafnái gai, us ke munh men ek kaprá hai. Jab tak us ke munh se kaprá na nikálá jáegá, laráká achchhá na hogá. Larke ke báp ne is bát ko yaqín kar liyá, aur jáke qabr kí mittí haṭá dí. aur us murda aurat ke munh men kapre kí talásh kí. Par kaprá na páyá, aur máyús ghar ko lautá, aur is áfat men mubtilá huá, ki qabr khodne, aur lásh barámad karne ke jurm men kachehrí házir honá pará.

SWÁMÍ Swatmánand sáhib jo Aryá Samájion men ek láiq membar, aur un ke ek sargarm wáiz the, un logon se aláhida ho gae. Aláhidagí kí wajh yih hai, ki Vedon ká mutála karte karte unhen malúm huá, ki Ved Kḥudá ká kalám nahín hai.

QAHWA (Coffí) ko garm karke, agar káli resham ko us men bhigo de, aur ba-hálat namí ultí taraf se us par lohá phere, yane, istri kare, to kapre men ziyáda jhalak á jáegí.

HINDUSTÁN men 20 Young Men's Christian Association hain.

MAQÁM Molokai men 1,203 korhí hain. Sarkár kí taraf se un ke liye makánát tamír kiye gae hain, aur har tarah se bihtar intizám hai.

BRITISH Indian Association kí taraf se Sarkár ko is bát ke liye arzí pesh kí gai hai, ki income-tax multawí kiyá jáe.

GREAT Briton ke Masíhion ne gair-qaumon men Injíl phailáne ke liye guzashta sál 20,017,365 rupae diye.

AN enthusiastic advocate of Presbyterian Union in India challenges those indifferent or opposed to the Union to state their reasons. With some hesitation we jot down a few of the reasons which have led some to question the wisdom of the movement. (1.) There is no demand for such union in the part of the native members of the Presbyterian churches. One proof of this is in the fact that at the five Councils of the Alliance held during the past 16 years there has been scarcely a native Christian delegate outside of the place where the Council held its meeting. At the last and largest meeting of the Alliance held in Calcutta there were but two native delegates present. The largest and strongest churches of the Alliance were unrepresented by native delegates—even the Free Church Presbytery of Calcutta was not so represented, although the Alliance met in Calcutta. How different this from the feeling in Japan where the native members of the different Presbyterian churches initiated the movement for union and have made it a success thus far. On the Committee of the Constitution of the "United Church of Christ in Japan," there were five native and two foreign members. On the Committee appointed for the same purpose by the Alliance at its recent meeting, there are two native and sixteen foreign members; and of these two members only one was present at the Calcutta meeting. The contrast between the churches in India and Japan on this subject is suggestive, especially when Japan is constantly held up to us in India as an example and incentive. When the native members and ministers of our churches call, with any degree of spontaneity, for the union of the widely scattered Presbyterian bodies we shall have a union representing a reality.

(2.) Nothing practical is to be gained by such a union. In what way are we now suffering through the existence of separate bodies? Will the Union remedy any real present evil? What advantage is there in the union of the Presbyterian churches of Bengal, Bombay, Madras and North India in one large unweildy body. The ministers and members of these churches speak ten different languages, so that they could not consult together except through a tongue known only to a few of them. The distances separating them are immense, making such conference and association in work possible only at great loss of time and money.

(3) A yet stronger reason for making haste slowly is the effect of such a union upon the Presbyterian churches in Europe and America now contributing so liberally towards the upbuilding and extension of their churches in India. At present we are one with large strong churches in other countries. The proposed fusing together of all the Presbyterian churches in India means that each of these shall cut the tie which now binds it to the mother church. What will be the effect of this on the mother church? Will she not feel less

and less every year the responsibility for the upbuilding and extending of a church with which she has no close tie, over whose ministers she has no control, and whose doctrinal standards are different? One breath of suspicion as to the doctrinal soundness of even a few ministers of this India Presbyterian Union, with no power on the part of the contributing foreign churches to examine or discipline the suspected ministers, would at once close the hand which has heretofore opened so liberally to aid churches and ministers of whose doctrinal soundness there could be no question. Again, when the retrenching knife has to be applied by the mother church, who doubts which will feel it first, the church united to it by closest ties, bearing the same name, subscribing to the same creed, acknowledging the same discipline and reporting directly to her, or the alien, independent church, asking only for her money? Presbyterians being such as they are, there can be but one answer to this question. We venture to say that within ten or fifteen years of the separation from the mother church her contributions to the churches in India will fall off very largely. Is the Indian Presbyterian church prepared for this? Can she carry on the work she has now in hand, to say nothing of enlarging it, when the mother church begins to withdraw her helping hand. We think not. Hence for the sake of the large strong mother church needing constant and increasing demands on her benevolence to preserve her own Spiritual health, and for the sake of her poor struggling churches in India needing her close contact and watchful sympathy and aid, we hesitate to say the word which shall cut loose the Presbyterian churches in India from the guiding, helpful hand, of the mother churches. There are other reasons, but our space is limited. We may return to the subject in our next issue.

J. J. L.

WE draw attention to a thoughtful letter (page 175 of this issue) on discipline in the church. We hope to find room soon for an article on this subject by Mr. Ashcroft.

MRS. Mansell M. D. has set about the preparation of Memorial to Government on the subject of child marriages. Other Lady Doctors have been asked to unite with her in presenting evidence of the horrors of the present system.

MAKHZAN ke liye khutút aur khabren aur is ki zar i qimat, is pate se bhejna chahiye :

The Manager of Makhzan i Masihí,
Allahabad.